

Chloroplasts & Mitochondria have circular DNA.	Early earth had scarce oxygen.
DNA is a delicate double helix, sensitive to temperature & chemical changes in most organisms.	Prokaryotes have 30s ribosome types.
Glycolysis enzymes similar to fluid metabolism enzymes inside mitochondria & chloroplasts.	Mitochondria & Chloroplast inner membrane similar to prokaryote cell membrane.
Mitochondria & Chloroplasts have 30s ribosome types.	Mitochondria & Chloroplasts divide by binary fission.
Amino acids can be made through abiogenesis but process is much faster enzymatically.	Eukaryotes use glycolysis in the cytoplasm.
Eukaryotes have linear DNA.	DNA requires RNA & protein enzymes to replicate & be transcribed.
The early Earth had many temperature, pH, and salinity fluctuations.	Eukaryotes have 50s ribosome types.
RNA can function in a variety of temperatures, salinity levels & pH levels.	Eukaryotes divide by mitosis.
Chloroplast & Mitochondria outer membrane similar to eukaryotes cell membrane.	RNA is catalytic, self-replicating and takes a variety of forms.
Glycolysis makes ATP without oxygen and happens in the cytoplasm.	Prokaryotes divide by binary fission.
Prokaryotes have circular DNA.	Endocytosis causes a membrane bound structure to become enveloped in a second membrane from the engulfing cell.
Many current enzyme “helper” molecules contain RNA nucleotide components.	Prokaryotes use glycolysis in the cytoplasm.

Sort the terms in a logical manner according to section 5 topics. Be ready to justify your sorting in a class discussion.